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down the view that a philosophy of history is impossible. The second sketches the author's own view, viz., that we must take the horde as the germ of human society, with promiscuity and belief in spirits as its prominent traits. From this as a beginning the course of development is through the "first organization," the tribe (*Stamm*), arranged in "group-families," contemporary with animism; second, the tribe arranged in *gentes*, contemporary with naturalistic polytheism. Then law-giving, from which came social classes, and from natural religion legal religion. The decline of class structure came along with heterogeneous conceptions of the world. Mediæval social stratification was broken up by absolutism, yet a great revival followed in the sixteenth century, due to the ethical idealism of Protestant religion and the culture of "humanism." In the present century "liberalism" has prevailed, side by side with an inductive, analytical habit. The outcome is present need of revising ethical judgments to get a basis for a better social order.

Readers would look for the second volume with more interest if the sketch contained in this third division thus outlined had been omitted. It promises something more like a topical index than a philosophy, and it provokes the suspicion that its expansion will turn out to be very weak dilettantism.

ALBION W. SMALL.

The History of Mankind. By FRIEDRICH RATZEL. Translated from the German by A. J. Butler. Vol. II. New York and London: Macmillan & Co., 1897. Pp. 562, 8vo.

THIS second volume continues the work, which will probably be completed in three volumes. It is a description of the world's populations from the ethnographic standpoint. The parts of the work contained in Vol. II are: Book II—D. "The Americans;" E. "The Arctic Races of the Old World;" Book III—"The Light Stocks of South and Central Africa;" Book IV—"The Negro Races;" A. "The South and East Africans." Necessarily the treatment is of the most condensed sort. To cover the whole field of ethnography in three volumes is no easy task. The work is naturally one of reference rather than of easy reading. The two most extended and important discussions in the volume are those dealing with the Americans and with negro peoples of south and east Africa. It is possible to err in

dealing with such vast masses of population as units. Could we be sure that all Americans or all negroes were of a single origin, such a mode of considering them and dealing with them might be justified. As it is, a generalization drawn from Eskimo may have little application to Botocudos. The book is handsomely illustrated with pictures of race types and objects of culture in great variety. These themselves are a valuable contribution to science.

F. STARR.

La Pubertà studiata nell'Uomo e nella Donna in rapporto all'antropologia, alla psichiatria, alla pedagogia ed alla sociologia. Per ANTONIO MARRO. Torino: Fratelli Bocca editori, 1898. Pp. 507.

THE author is already well known in the field of psychiatry and criminology by important works. He has been trained for this special investigation by his education and experience as a general physician, a medical officer in a prison and an asylum for the insane, and by his position as docent in the university.

Much of this work must be left to medical men, and especially to alienists, for criticism. The early chapters are devoted to the normal physiology of adolescence, and to the important physical and psychical phenomena of this crisis period. The fifth chapter gives an account of the abnormal phenomena in degenerates. The appearance of insanity at this crisis is next studied, and then the effects of surgical operations. Three chapters are given to etiology of degeneracy; four chapters to hygienic treatment, and the other divisions discuss educational, prophylactic, and social measures for prevention or mitigation of evils.

Among the causes of morbid developments at puberty the author names the alcoholic habit of parents. Temperance reformers will find fresh ammunition in these pages. Statistical proofs are given of the injurious effects in offspring of the marriages of persons of advanced years.

The author counts among the most valuable means of health for adolescents careful physical training, nutritious food, abstinence from stimulants and narcotics, and plenty of outdoor exercise. He has confidence in the regulative power of music. The bicycle merchant can well afford to republish his praises of the wheel, and reckless